

Increasing cloudiness today, followed by rain. Rain tomorrow; fresh north winds.

The Washington Times.

A COMPLETE AND ACCURATE
RECORD OF THE NEWS
AT HOME AND ABROAD

WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1902.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

SHAW'S ORDER IS NOT NULLIFIED

Comptroller Ridgely Declares He and the Secretary Are in Thorough Accord Over Bank Plans.

JITES LAW IN THE CASE

Says Discretion Is Joint, and That Releasing of \$33,000,000 Was Fully Concurred in Before Announced.

Reports that the Comptroller of the Currency had nullified the recent order of Secretary Shaw releasing for circulation some \$33,000,000 held by national banks as a reserve against deposits of Government funds, were circulated as persistently yesterday afternoon that Comptroller Ridgely issued the following statement:

"The report that I have overruled or attempted to overrule, or shall attempt to overrule the Secretary of the Treasury in the matter of reserve on Government deposits secured by Government bonds, is wholly false and unfounded. Before the decision was reached and the announcement made by the Secretary that no reserve need be maintained against Government deposits secured by Government bonds, the Secretary and I had several times discussed the matter and we are in full accord as to the policy of his announcement and the way in which it shall be carried out.

"The discretion is joint. The statute says 'The Comptroller of the Currency may notify any association whose lawful reserve shall be below the amount above required to make good such reserve, and if such association shall fail for thirty days thereafter so to make good its reserve, the Comptroller may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, appoint a receiver, etc.' The Comptroller cannot act without the concurrence of the Secretary, and the Secretary cannot act without the initiative of the Comptroller. The discretion is therefore joint, and the final decision must be with the Secretary."

Secretary Shaw, therefore, has exercised the discretion vested in him, and with the full concurrence of the Comptroller relieved the banks of the necessity for maintaining the 25 per cent reserve against the \$33,997,850 of Government funds on deposit with the banks, thus releasing for circulation some \$33,000,000.

The Secretary holds that the United States bonds deposited against these funds are ample security for the Government, and it is therefore not necessary to lock up such a large amount of money in addition. The banks, however, are still required to maintain a legal reserve of money against individual deposits.

Comptroller Ridgely said last night that he had no idea how such a rumor had originated. He had been in perfect accord with the Secretary of the Treasury in the matter, and the order made public in New York recently by Secretary Shaw had his full approval before it was announced.

Secretary Shaw's order permitting the banks to use the reserve on Government deposits will remain in effect until the return to the banks of the money used for the movement of crops makes it no longer necessary. As the crop movement has already reached its height, the Treasury officials think the banks will from now on increase their cash, and that there is no probability of a stringency in the money market.

SENATOR VEST'S EYES TREATED BY SPECIALIST

Suffering From Disease of Retina, Physician Says—Unable to Get About Without Aid.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 3.—Almost totally blind and otherwise physically weak, Senator G. G. Vest is in Baltimore, seeking to recover his sight at the hands of a specialist. He is undergoing treatment with Dr. Henry F. Carey, who treated Senator Fernando Money of Mississippi.

Senator Vest came over from Washington last Wednesday. He is unable to get about without the aid of an attendant. An examination by Dr. Carey disclosed the fact that his patient was suffering from a disease of the retina of the eye. He will remain here until his Senatorial duties call him back to Washington.

CAPT. JOHN R. KING MADE PENSION AGENT

Vacancy Caused by Death of Sidney L. Willson Filled by the President.

President Roosevelt yesterday filled the vacant office of pension agent at Washington by the appointment of Capt. John R. King, of Baltimore, to succeed Sidney L. Willson, deceased.

Captain King is a Loyal Legion man and a member of the Grand Army, and a past commander of the latter organization. The position of pension agent in Washington pays \$4,000 a year.

THINK CASTRO'S DEFEAT FINAL

Impression Given in Dispatch to Paris That Venezuelan Government Army Has Been Definitely Beaten.

RUMOR NOT CONFIRMED

Rebels, It Is Known, Surrounded the President's Forces, and Cut Off Communications—Unable to Enter Caracas.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—A dispatch to the "Matin," from Port of Spain, Trinidad, says that a battle was fought on October 1 between Venezuelan government forces and the revolutionists, the result of which is unknown.

The rebels surrounded the government force. It is thought that President Castro, with his army, attempted to enter Caracas, but was unable to do so, as the rebels were numerically stronger than the government troops, and cut off the latter's communications.

There is intense excitement in Caracas. The impression is that the war is nearing its end, and that President Castro has been definitely beaten.

French Prisoners Freed.

The dispatch adds that news has been received from Carupano to the effect that the French consular agent at that place and the manager of the French Cable Company, who were arrested by order of General Vellutini, have been released.

The French population are very indignant at the arbitrary acts of General Vellutini, who is the son of a Frenchman, and was destined by President Castro to represent Venezuela in France.

Energetic action on the part of the French government is expected.

NAVAL OFFICER MISSING

Absence of Captain Prevents Vessel's Commission.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—Because of an occurrence which is rather unusual in the course of naval affairs, the gunboat Bancroft, which was to have gone into commission at the navy yard late Wednesday afternoon, is still inactive at one of the piers there.

Arrangements had been made by the officers to transfer her to the active list, but her new captain, Lieut. Com. Abraham E. Culver, did not appear. Up to 9 o'clock tonight he had not arrived, nor had any word as to his whereabouts been received at the office of the commandant. Usually the officers report several days in advance of the day for commissioning the ship to which they have been assigned.

Commander Culver had been on duty at the Bureau of Ordnance, Washington, and was detached a few days ago when the orders for him to take command of the Bancroft were issued.

DOWAGER EMPRESS' RECEPTION ELABORATE

Gilded Barges Used to Convey Guests to the Summer Palace.

PEKING, Oct. 3.—The Dowager Empress today gave a reception at the summer palace for the ladies of the several legations.

Two gilded barges, one towed by a steamer and the other by five boats manned by coolies, and four other barges conveyed fifty ladies, children, interpreters, ministers, and other dignitaries of the legations to the summer palace, where the party took breakfast at 11 o'clock.

This was the largest reception the Dowager Empress has ever given for the foreign ladies.

PRESIDENT PALMA'S POSITION.

HAVANA, Oct. 3.—The "Lucha" says, regarding a treaty with the United States, that President Palma is in a difficult position. The paper understands that the terms offered by the United States at a 20 per cent reduction of its tariff return for large reductions in the Cuban duties on American products. This would mean the shutting out of imports from other nations, and a great reduction in the customs receipts, which would embarrass the republic financially. The "Lucha" holds that a 20 per cent reduction in the American tariff in favor of Cuba is too little in return for what the United States asks of Cuba.

A CURB ON AYUNTAMIENTOS.

HAVANA, Oct. 3.—At a meeting of the cabinet today it was decided, in view of article 68 of the constitution, which empowers the president to suspend resolutions adopted by ayuntamientos, that the Secretary of government should forward transcripts of the resolutions they adopt hereafter.

OPERATORS DEFY THE PRESIDENT, REFUSING TO END COAL STRIKE

STRIKE FROM THE STANDPOINT OF MINERS AND OPERATORS

Mr. Mitchell Defines Position of the Striking Miners.

John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, last night gave out the following statement:

"At the morning session of the conference with the presidents of the coal carrying railroads, President Roosevelt outlined the purposes for which he had called the operators and miners together. After he had concluded his statement the committee of miners at once proposed to refer the question and issues of the coal strike to the President for adjustment.

"At this time the conference adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock.

"At 3 o'clock the miners submitted the following formal proposition:

"Washington, Oct. 3, 1902.—Mr. President: At the conference this morning we, the accredited representatives of the anthracite coal mine workers, were much impressed with the views you expressed and the dangers to the welfare of our country from a prolongation of the coal strike that you so clearly pointed out. Conscious of the responsibility resting upon us, conscious of our duty to society, conscious of our obligations to the 150,000 mine workers whom we have the honor to represent, we have, after most careful consideration and with the hope of relieving the situation and diverting the sufferings and hardships which would inevitably follow in the wake of a coal famine, decided to propose a resumption of coal mining upon the lines hereinafter suggested.

"Before doing so, Mr. President, we desire to say that we are not prompted to suggest this course because of any doubts of the justice of our claims. In deferring to your wishes we are prompted by no fear on our part of our ability to continue the contest to a successful issue, thanks to the generous assistance rendered us by our fellow-workers in this and other lands; thanks to a justice-loving American public, whose sympathies are always on the side of right, we are able to continue the struggle indefinitely.

"But, confident of our ability to demonstrate to any impartial tribunal the equity of our demands for higher wages and improved environment, we propose that the issues culminating in this strike shall be referred to you and a tribunal of your own selection, and agree to accept your award upon all or any of the questions involved. If you will accept this responsibility and the representatives of the coal operators will signify their willingness to have your decision incorporated in an agreement for not less than one year or more than five years, as may be mutually determined between themselves and the anthracite coal mine workers, and will pay the scale of wages which you and the tribunal appointed by you shall award, we will immediately call a convention and recommend a resumption of work, upon the understanding that the wages which shall be paid are to go into effect from the day upon which work is resumed.

"Very respectfully yours,

"JOHN MITCHELL,
President U. M. W. of A.

"JOHN FAHEY,
"THOMAS DUFFY,
"D. D. NICHOLS,
District Presidents U. M. W. of A.

"The coal operators each read a reply to our proposition, in which they refused to accept the services of the President or a tribunal appointed to determine the issues of the strike, and in each of their statements indulged in a perfect tirade of abuse against the miners' organization and its officials.

"It was evident to the miners' representatives that the coal operators have neither regard for their former employees nor for the public, which is suffering so much for lack of fuel. As a consequence of the refusal of the operators to either grant concessions or defer to impartial arbitration, the coal strike will go on.

"I am firmly convinced that the miners will win, although we deeply regret the refusal of the railroad presidents to defer to the wishes of the nation's Chief Executive. The President expressed the hope that there would be no lawlessness in the coal fields and the representatives of the miners assured him that their every effort would be exerted to maintain peace."

Mr. Mitchell was asked if the President gave any indication of approval of the proposition submitted by the miners.

"The President did not say anything about it," he replied, "but in his formal statement this morning he said that he wished an immediate resumption of work. In our proposition we agree to immediately resume coal mining."

"Were the merits of the case touched upon at the conference?"

"No; not to any extent."

THE PRESIDENT'S APPEAL

Words in Which He Urged Settlement of Strike.

When the guests invited to the conference had taken seats—President Mitchell and his fellow-workers to the left of the Executive, Attorney General Knox and Commissioner Wright in front of him, Secretary Cortelyou at his right, hand—President Roosevelt read the following address:

"I wish to call your attention to the fact that there are three parties affected by the situation in the anthracite trade—the operators, the miners, and the general public. I speak for neither the operators nor the miners, but for the general public. The questions at issue which led to the situation affect immediately the parties concerned—the operators and the miners—but the situation itself vitally affects the public. As long as there seemed to be a reasonable hope that these matters could be adjusted between the parties it did not seem proper to me to intervene in any way.

"I disclaim any right or duty to intervene in this way upon legal grounds or upon any official relation that I bear to the situation; but the urgency and the terrible nature of the catastrophe impending over a large portion of our people in the shape of a winter fuel famine impel me after much anxious thought to believe that my duty requires me to use whatever influence I personally can to bring to an end a situation which has become literally intolerable.

"I wish to emphasize the character of the situation and to say that its gravity is such that I am constrained urgently to insist that each one of you realize the heavy burden of responsibility upon him.

"We are upon the threshold of winter, with an already existing coal famine, the future terrors of which we can hardly yet appreciate. The evil possibilities are so far-reaching, so appalling, that it seems to me that you are not only justified in sinking, but required to sink for the time being any tenacity as to your respective claims in the matter at issue between you.

"In my judgment the situation imperatively requires that you meet upon the common plane of the necessities of the public. With all the earnestness there is in me I ask that there be an immediate resumption of operations in the coal mines in some such way as will without a day's unnecessary delay meet the crying needs of the people.

"I do not invite a discussion of your respective claims and positions. I appeal to your patriotism, to the spirit that seeks personal consideration and makes individual sacrifices for the general good."

WANT CARS TO MOVE COAL

West Virginia Operators to Confer With President.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., Oct. 3.—Big coal operators representing coal companies of this section went to Washington today to confer with President Roosevelt on the coal shortage.

It is said the companies have a solution in regard to the shortage of coal, and they are going to try to get the President to intercede for them. The coal companies have been in communication with President George F. Baer, of the Reading, Railroad system, urging him to let the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have a large number of idle engines and coal cars on his railroad to get coal to markets from here.

They offered him the customary price of \$15 an engine and agreed to take all of the 400 engines lying idle and all coal cars he would lease them. Coal companies are rushed with orders. Every day they receive orders that they cannot fill.

Representatives of big coal markets are here buying all the coal they can. The trouble is the railroad companies cannot handle coal owing to the fact that they have neither engines nor cars.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Arrived—Campania, Liverpool; Philadelphia, Southampton; Augusta Victoria, Hamburg. Arrived out—Moltke, from New York at Hamburg; Columbia, from New York at Hamburg; Lucania, from New York at Queenstown.

Reply of Mr. Baer, of Reading Railroad, to the President.

"To the President of the United States:

"We understand your anxiety is forcibly expressed in the statement you read to us this morning to bring about an immediate resumption of operations in the coal mines in some such way as will without a day's unnecessary delay meet the crying needs of the people. We infer that you desired us to consider the offer of Mr. Mitchell verbally made this morning, expressing and speaking for the United Mine Workers, to go back to work if you would appoint a commission to determine the questions at issue.

"You distinctly say that you 'do not invite a discussion of your (our) respective claims and positions.' But we assume that a statement of what is going on in the coal regions will not be irrelevant. We represent the owners of coal mines in Pennsylvania. There are from fifteen to twenty thousand men at work mining and preparing coal. They are abused, assaulted, injured and maltreated by the United Mine Workers. They can only work under the protection of armed guards. Thousands of other workmen are deterred from working by the intimidation, violence and crimes inaugurated by the United Mine Workers, over whom John Mitchell, whom you invited to meet you, is chief.

"I need not picture the daily crimes committed by the members of this organization. The 'domestic tranquility' which every constitution declares is the chief object of government does not exist in the coal regions. There is a terrible reign of lawlessness and crime there. Only the lives and property of the members of the secret oath bound order which declared that the locals should 'have full power to suspend operations at collieries' until the non-union men joined their order, are safe. Every effort is made to prevent the mining of coal, and when mined, Mitchell's men dynamite bridges and tracks, mob trainmen and by all manner of violence try to prevent its shipment to relieve the public.

"The constitution of Pennsylvania guarantees protection to life and property in express terms. It declares the right of acquiring, possessing and defending property to be inalienable. When riot and anarchy too great to be appeased by the civil power occur the governor of Pennsylvania is bound to call out the State troops to suppress it. He must fearlessly use the whole power of the State to protect life and property and to establish peace—not an armed truce, but the peace of the law which protects every man at work and going to and from work. He has sent troops to the coal regions. Gradually the power of the law is asserting itself. Unless encouraged by false hopes order will soon be restored and then we can mine coal to meet the public wants. If the power of Pennsylvania is insufficient to re-establish the reign of law, the Constitution of the United States requires the President, when requested by the Legislature and the governor, 'to suppress domestic violence.' You see there is a lawful way to secure coal for the public.

"The duty of the hour is not to waste time negotiating with the fomenters of this anarchy and insolent defiance of law, but to do as was done in the war of the rebellion—restore the majesty of law, the only guardian of a free people, and to re-establish order and peace at any cost.

"The government is a contemptible failure if it can only protect the lives and property and secure the comfort of the people by compromising with the violators of law and the instigators of violence and crime.

"Just now it is more important to teach ignorant men dwelling among us, misled and used as tools by citizens of other States, that at whatever cost and inconvenience to the public Pennsylvania will use the whole power of government to protect not only the man who wants to work, but his wife and children while he is at work, and to punish every man who by instigation or by overt acts attempts to deprive any man of his liberty to work.

"Under these conditions we decline to accept Mr. Mitchell's consideration offer to let our men work on terms he names. He has no right to come from Illinois to dictate terms on the acceptance of which anarchy and crime shall cease in Pennsylvania. He must stop his people from killing, maiming and abusing Pennsylvania citizens and from destroying property. He must stop it because it is unlawful and not because of any bargain with us.

"We will add to our offer to continue the wages existing at the time of strike and to take up at each colliery and adjust any grievance" this further condition—if the employers and employees at any particular colliery cannot reach a satisfactory adjustment of any alleged grievances, it shall be referred to the judges of the court of common pleas of the district in which the colliery is situated for final determination."

MITCHELL'S STATEMENT

Strike Leader Declares It a Fight to a Finish.

"The coal operators have neither regard for their former employees nor for the public."

"The strike will go on."

"I am firmly convinced that the miners will win."

"In our proposition we agree to immediately resume coal mining."

(Statements made by John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, last night after his conference with the presidents of the coal carrying railroads at the White House.)

When President Mitchell emerged from the White House at 5:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon after having been in conference with the coal operators and the President for more than two hours, he looked pale and appeared somewhat nervous, as if he had been under severe mental strain. With difficulty he made his way through the crowd of two hundred or more interviewers toward Pennsylvania avenue, where he took a car for his hotel.

At that time he would only say, "There has been no settlement of the strike." This was the first intimation received on the outside that there had been a failure to reach an agreement on the part of the operators and the representatives of the miners.

The coal operators had departed, declaring that they would say nothing. If the president of the mine workers was disappointed, he was still determined, and his determination was manifest in the statement which he made last night in which he declared that the strike would go on and that the miners would ultimately win.

Mr. Mitchell feels that the miners' representatives had decidedly the better of the conference yesterday, for the reason that they submitted a definite proposition, agreeing to abide by the decision of a tribunal of arbitration named by the President, and, furthermore, pledged the members of the union to begin the production of coal at once pending a settlement of the

questions at issue. This proposition the operators one and all refused absolutely to consider.

Joined by Gompers.

Mr. Mitchell and his colleagues, Fahey, Duffy and Nichols, arrived in Washington shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday morning and registered at the Hotel Fritz Reuter. They arose early, and Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was one of their first callers. With him Mr. Mitchell conversed while taking his breakfast, but to others the miners' president refused to discuss the mission in Washington or any phase of the strike.

A few minutes before 11 o'clock, accompanied by the district presidents, he boarded an Avenue car and rode to the temporary White House. The district presidents—Fahey, Duffy and Nichols—were assured before coming here of admission to the conference, although they had not been included in the original invitation.

Upon receipt of the President's request Mr. Mitchell asked that he be allowed to bring with him the three men named, and the assurance was given him that they would be welcome. Mr. Mitchell felt that in a conference with a half dozen coal operators the assistance of his associates might be valuable in the way of suggestion and support.

They reached the White House promptly at 11 o'clock and were shown at once to the front room on the second floor, where the President sat awaiting them in his rolling chair, and clad in a figured dressing gown. There was a formal exchange of greeting on all sides, and without further loss of time the President proceeded to read the statement which he had prepared.

The conferees were each provided with a copy, and listened attentively. When the President had concluded, Mr. Mitchell immediately arose and said, in substance:

"Mr. President, the miners are ready and willing now to arbitrate. We are willing, Mr. President, that you should name the arbitrators, and we will agree to abide by the decision. We will further agree to resume the mining of coal at once, pending a settlement of the questions and issues by the tribunal of arbitration."

(Continued on Third Page.)

Efforts of Mr. Roosevelt to Secure Settlement Fail Because Mine Owners Scornfully Decline to Hear Proposals of Any Character.

Nation's Chief Executive Puts His Plea on the High Plane of Public Necessity and Impending Peril of a Coal Famine.

President Roosevelt's good offices, proffered in a broad spirit of patriotism and humanity, have been sharply declined by the men who really, or nominally, manage the group of railways known as the coal roads.

Judged by the surface indications, the anthracite strike is no nearer a settlement this morning than it was before the President invited the representatives of the warring interests to meet him in conference in Washington.

Two of the men to whom the President sent invitations did not come. These were President Olyphant, of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company, and A. J. Cassatt, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Willcox, Ware and Hudson, as his representative, and Mr. Cassatt got word to Washington early yesterday morning that he was too busy with important affairs of the Pennsylvania Railroad to confer with the President at this time on the subject of the settlement of the coal strike or the effecting of some practicable arrangement whereby the dread and distress of the country may be relieved by the resumption of anthracite production to meet a situation which in its menace to the social order and industrial security of the nation is almost unparalleled.

PARTIES TO CONFERENCE.

The persons who attended the conferences were:

President Roosevelt.

Attorney General Knox.

George B. Cortelyou, Secretary to the President.

Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor.

John Mitchell, president of the Mine Workers' Union.

Thomas D. Nichols, Thomas Duffy, and John Fahey, miners' union district presidents.

George F. Baer, president Reading Railroad.

W. H. Truesdale, president Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

E. B. Thomas, chairman of the board, Erie Railroad Company.

Thomas P. Fowler, president New York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company.

David Willcox, vice President Delaware and Hudson Railroad.

John Markle, coal operator.

Two meetings

day. At 11 o'clock visitors assembled.

White House, at 12 o'clock, with great respect and patience.

advice of the nation's Chief Magistrate.

ALL LIPS WERE SEALED.

The seal of silence was upon the lips of every man who emerged from this morning conference.

Rumors flew thick and fast that the scene between President Roosevelt and the representatives of the coal roads and anthracite mines was stormy in the extreme. What truth there is in these rumors is impossible to verify.

In less than fifteen minutes the visitors departed from the White House and went their respective ways to prepare responses to the President's strong message of advice and admonition.

They reassembled in the President's room at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and for more than two hours this second conference was in session. It was then that the President listened to the responses to his appeal made by the men he had asked in the name of the people of the United States to compose their differences at least long enough to restore to its normal condition the nation's feeling of security.

REALLY DEFIED PRESIDENT.

The coal road presidents and the mine operators are as defiant of the President of the United States as they are of the men who are demanding of them a higher wage on the penalty of permitting no

(Continued on Second Page.)